Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON · WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1884 · NO. 7582

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOAT.

O. R. & N. CO.

EXCURSIONS.

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE ASTORIA FOR ASTORIA, SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS at 6 A. M. In connection with the O. R. & N. Co.'s Trains leaving Portland at 8 A. M. ARRIVING at ASTORIA at 1:45 P. M. same days.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2 50.

FOR SALE at the O. R. & N. Co.'s Office, Portland, and on board the Steamer.

TO PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA.

Steamer leaves Ash-street Dock at 8 A. M. for

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria,

Round Trip Tickets for

Tacoma and return ..... $ 15

Seattle and return 20

Victoria and return 25

Steamer leaves Tacoma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. for Victoria and Seattle, returning leaves Seattle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for Tacoma.

Connects at Tacoma with steamer for Olympia.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Port Townsend.

Connects at Seattle with steamer for Whatcom.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Nanaimo.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for New Westminster.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Port Angeles.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Sehome.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Port Gamble.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Port Blakely.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Port Madison.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Utsalady.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Fort Simpson.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Wrangel.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Sitka.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Juneau.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Fort Wrangel.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Metlakahtla.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for Nanaimo.

Connects at Victoria with steamer for New Westminster.

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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

2,278 MILES.

Direct Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY Line running

THROUGH trains between

Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

PASSENGER

NORTHERN PACIFIC R R

Is the Only Line Running

THROUGH TRAINS,

WITH PALACE DINING CARS,

(Meals "a la Carte")

GIANT DAY COACHES,

AND MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS, (free of charge)

—FROM—

PORTLAND AND OREGON POINTS TO THE EAST.

See That Your Tickets Read

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS

Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.

Oregon & California R. R. Co.

On and after June 29, 1884, Trains will run as follows (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS):

Eastside Division

Between PORTLAND and ASHLAND

Mail Train ARRIVE

Ashland ..... 6:00 A M

Express Train ARRIVE

Ashland ..... 2:00 P M

Lebanon ..... 5:20 P M

Express Train leaves Portland Mon., Thurs. and Sat. at 4:30 P. M. Returning leaves Ashland Tues., Fri. and Sun. at 8:00 A. M.

Westside Division.

Between PORTLAND and CORVALLIS

Mail Train

Corvallis ..... 10:00 A M

Express Train leaves Portland Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 4:30 P. M. Returning leaves Corvallis Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 8:00 A. M.

Close connections are made at Albany and Corvallis with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Through Tickets to all points East and South can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 121 First-street, corner Oak.

J. H. MARKLEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. MACKENZIE, Gen'l Sup't.

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GREAT DIVISION.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
DAY BEGINNING	PORTLAND	SAN FRANCISCO
Monday, Aug	18	Sister	Saturday, Aug.	23
Saturday, Aug	23	Columbia	Thursday, Aug.	28
Thursday, Aug	28	Oregon	Tuesday, Aug.	2
Tuesday, Aug	2	State	Sunday, Aug.	7
Sunday, Aug	7	Columbia	Friday, Aug.	12
Friday, Aug	12	Oregon	Wed'sday, Aug.	17
Wed'sday, Aug	17	State	Monday, Aug.	22
Monday, Aug	22	Columbia	Saturday, Aug.	27

Connects at Portland with Steamers of same days.

BAY DIVISION.

Close connection connecting with Atlantic Express Train at Oakland. Pacific Express arrives at Oakland at 11:45 A. M. Passenger Train runs daily except Sunday between Portland and Ashland. Express Train runs daily except Sunday between Portland and Roseburg.

Through Passengers to N. P. R. R. Points, Shasta and Redding, will take Express Train leaving Portland at 4:30 P. M. Connects at Delta with Mail Train for Redding.

Through Passengers for Mendocino, Humboldt and Eureka will take Express Train leaving Portland at 4:30 P. M. Connects at Roseburg with Stage for Coos Bay.

Through Passengers for Coos Bay

H. W. S.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDA MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1884

DESPOTISM OF PARTIES.

Under this title Mr. Herbert Tuttle contributes an interesting but rather exaggerated article to the *Atlantic Monthly* for September. His object is to show that a party is not commonly understood to be a body of men united in support of a political principle or set of principles, but according to our habits of speech and acts of legislation we are beginning to think parties are "actual corporations, susceptible of legal definition, endowed for certain purposes with what lawyers call juridical personality; not indeed exactly capable of suing and being sued, but stopping only short of that, and in many respects entitled to claim the same protection from the laws, and to enforce the same obedience from the minority to the majority, as is the case of all legally organized joint-stock companies." This last is shown by the laws enacted governing primary elections—in which a party is recognized as a corporate existence. From all this the writer quotes concludes that party with us now, through caucuses, organizations, etc., has become a thing of despotism, against which Washington and Webster warned us. The trouble with Mr. Tuttle is that he is fighting definitions and not looking at actual facts. However admirable party machinery may be, it must run mainly in the way public opinion demands.

Therefore, instead of being despotic, parties are really timid in the face of public opinion. In fact, it is small minorities, not majorities, that are despotic. Never perhaps in the history of the country have party lines been less closely drawn or party organization less able to hold in its strong bonds former adherents. The fact is, alleged party despotism is running to party chaos in some directions, and in others to more or less disintegration. Let us look at the situation and see how far party despotism rules the hour. What is the meaning of the democratic situation? Why is Butler, who was one of the central figures of the democratic national convention, a bolter to-day and a candidate for the presidency? And then there is disgruntled John Kelly, who has the highest office in the country almost at his disposal. The meaning of it all is that the factions in the democratic party this year are almost as powerful as the party itself. Butler is running because he was not himself nominated. Kelly stalks in his wigwam because he could not nominate his own candidate. On the other hand there is a revolt against Blaine—the Boston and New York independents. This may not be serious, but still it points to the fact that the so-called "despotism of party" has neither local habitation nor name in actual politics. This November there will be republicans who will vote the democratic ticket for the first time in their lives, and there will be democrats, unless all the signs of the times fail, who will vote for the republican candidates. According to dispatches in all the daily papers, there is a good sized rebellion among the citizens of Irish birth, and Blaine and Logan clubs are being formed in states and cities hundreds and thousands of miles apart. This goes to show that the sentiment among them in favor of the republican ticket is general, and not the result of political management. Again, Butler will unquestionably pull a heavy democratic vote, and it is not improbable, will carry off some republicans. His candidature may help Mr. Blaine and may cheat him. Party ties in fact have been seldom as frail as they are at present. In short, looking at actual facts, it seems almost funny to hear talk about party despotism. The despotism of "the bolters" of the minority—is just now the most patent fact of the political situation.

A FEARFUL EXAMPLE.

The democratic party is nowhere and in no way making a worse exhibition of its character than in the support of Carter Harrison for governor in the state of Illinois. Mr. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago by the power and as the representative of all the most disreputable elements in the city—the groggeries, the gambling houses, the dens of vice, and all that is opposed to good order, decency and restraint—and in his administration he has thoroughly carried out the purpose of his election, exemplified as he has had a quarrel over the amount of blackmail for toleration. In his personal habits and character he is also a thorough representative of his class, without the discretion which has sometimes prevented persons of the kind from making public exhibitions of their vices while in official station. On several occasions he has been the contempt and disgrace upon himself and the city he represents by his wild and maudlin utterances on public occasions, and he is regarded with mingled feelings of derision and shame by the honorable and reputable citizens of Chicago. The speeches which he delivered in this region a year ago, during the celebration of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, were by no means the worst he has made, but they were so low in their tone and so offensive in their manner as to disgust many of his fellow-guests, as well as many of the people of the country. Under his administration as mayor of Chicago there has been a reign of license of every kind, the open flaunting of vice, Sabbath desecration, unpunished crime, and everything that could disgrace and injure the city, until it has more than disputed the palm of misgovernment with the crowded metropolis of foreign vice, New York. But notwithstanding his record he received the unanimous nomination of the democratic party, and, so far as we know, is now receiving its unanimous support. Such an exhibition of the spirit of a party which is in a crisis of its fate, and when the chances of its success depend upon its good behavior, cannot fail to increase the distrust of the people in its ability or desire to reform itself or to reform the politics of the country.

General Butler clearly shows in his address to his constituents that he thinks they are as unscrupulous as he is. He advises them in framing their electoral ticket to make a fusion in all the states with the supposed minority. Thus, he says, "you will show your strength and hold the balance of power." The result in the event of the success of the fusion ticket would be that Butler would get a number of electors proportioned to the number of votes thrown to him, and neither Blaine nor Cleveland would be elected. He would then hold the balance of power, and the electors chosen to carry out this fusion instead of being "reputable men," as he believes, would be on the make just as he is, and the question as to which particular candidate they would sell out would depend upon the inducements. No candidate ever treated his constituents with so little respect. He tells them that he thinks they would be governed by the same selfish motive as that by which he is controlled.

It is interesting to notice that the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which is to be hauled into court for its dirty campaign slander, is the same paper that started the accusations against Blaine in the Little Rock and Fort Smith case. Its proprietors may make the discovery this time that the pitcher which goes too often to the well is in great danger of experiencing a smash. It is interesting also to notice that the accusations in the Little Rock and Fort Smith case were started at the instance of Harrison, the Indianapolis banker, who has just shut up shop and swindled a host of depositors.

The *Standard* thinks it very probable that Oregon will cast its electoral vote for Cleveland. Now here is a strong probability that an esteemed contemporary is mistaken. We know now how to estimate the political judgment that gives New York, Ohio, Indiana certainly, and Iowa, Illinois and Kansas probably to G. low-land. Always before an election the fighting editorialator of the average democratic strip music man can beat the count of the country mind, with her milk pail and a patent incubator thrown in.

THE BEVERAGE WHICH CHEERS, ETC.

A telegram from New York announces several days ago that a syndicate of tea importers in that city was about to cease purchases in China and to transfer its trade to Yokahama, Kanagawa and other ports in Japan. Why eastern importers have remained so long in ignorance of the real merit of Japan teas, as well as their comparative cheapness, has always been a mystery; but perhaps there have been old commercial alliances between our Atlantic ports and the Chinese packing houses in Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong and Whampoa, that are not so easily broken. With our Pacific coast men of business, to think and to act occupy about a like space of time; but the merchants of our eastern seaboard are more conservative and harder to turn from a beaten path.

The Pacific coast smiles began their trade with Japan shortly before the outbreak of "the late unpleasantness," and the chief mover in the project was a pioneer auctioneer of San Francisco, named James Wainright, who went over to Japan in 1860 and found out several points of interest to San Francisco. Up to that time the tea consumed in California had been brought wholly from China, where it was purchased with Mexican dollars for which the teas buyer had to pay a premium in San Francisco varying from four to twelve per cent. Wainright represented to the English houses doing business in Yokahama that they could sell large quantities of tea in San Francisco if they would only take American gold at par and not force the Californians to buy Mexican dollars at a burdensome premium. They seemed to like the idea and sent Wainright back to San Francisco to conduct negotiations for them; and the result was that in less than two years the Japanese teas divided the market with those grown in China, so far as San Francisco was concerned. The Chinese, becoming alarmed at the prospective loss of their trade with California, agreed to take California gold at par, which had the effect at once of killing off the premium on Mexican silver. But it was too late—the murder was out—and the moon-eyed denizens of the Central flowery land have never been able to regain their lost trade with California.

Of course there are some brands of tea imported from China, which will continue to be a source of revenue to our custom houses for many years to come. All efforts to supplant these brands by importations from Japan have been so far unavailing. They bring all kinds of fabulous prices, particularly the sort which comes in tiled bunches, frequently sold here for six and seven dollars per pound; and these kinds of teas are consumed here by wealthy Chinese. In some of the restaurants of this city the Chinese merchants pay as high as thirty cents per cup, holding less than one gill, for the decoction of this fragrant plant. And in many of our eastern cities there are white men who consider themselves connoisseurs in tea and who pay two or three dollars per pound for select brands.

But in the Pacific states the Japanese tea have gained a foothold so strong with a majority of consumers that they never can be dislodged. Selling all the way from fifty to ninety cents per pound, the teas of Hiogo and Kanagawa have ingratiated themselves upon the palates of the masses, and, having good flavor and cheapness on their side, will always find ready sale. For nearly a quarter of a century they have held a strong grip upon the popular taste, and it would be hard to supplant them even at the same prices. It seems strange, however, that our Atlantic cousins should have been so long in following up a California and Oregon custom that had both economy and good taste in its favor.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

The action of the Irish National league of the United States at its recent meeting in Boston has been generally highly commended by the eastern press. It is the purpose of the league to create in Ireland "a complete national life, and the restoration of the people of Ireland to the possession and government of their native land." This means a repeal of the Union. The possession and government of a country by its own people is absolute sovereignty. This is the ideal and aim of the league, Ireland for the Irish, that is, absolute independence of England. This will not be granted, and it is just as certain that Ireland cannot conquer by arms her independence. The Irish sea presents very much the same geographical obstacle to a separation that the Mississippi river presented against the secession of the southern states, and England will never consent to the establishment of an independent power which will divide with her the possession of this sea. But much will be gained for Ireland by the agitation now going on. The moral influence of the league will be felt in England. No nation in these days can afford to ignore or despise the opinion of other nations. The sympathy expressed in this country will lead England to ask herself whether her authority in Ireland has been wisely and justly exercised. It can not be denied that the Gladstone government has endeavored to relieve Ireland, and has already accomplished much in this direction. But the Irish people are not satisfied with what he has done and attempted to do, and, in their dissatisfaction, they have been very unjust to one of the greatest benefactors of their race. While independence is not possible, Ireland should, at least, have the rights of Canada. But this degree of independence cannot be gained without a settlement of the land question. The demand of the league as to this cannot be regarded as unreasonable. The idle proprietors should give way to working proprietors, and the present struggle will continue until the ownership of the soil is placed upon a basis satisfactory to the Irish. Ireland will eventually gain a large and promising freedom, though not in our day, the freedom which the league demands.

NOT CHEAP FOR US.

Sugar is sharing with other staples an unwonted depression of values just now. That article has never been so cheap, and as a result the consumption in the United States has advanced from 63,074 tons a month in 1880 to 90,501 in 1884, or 43 per cent., while the population has grown only 12 per cent., so that the consumption has advanced 31 per cent., a growth due to the fall in price of one-third, from 9¼ to 6¼ cents a pound. Substantially, then, where 9 cents were spent on a pound now 9 cents are spent on a pound and a half, and just as much money is spent on sugar as ever. The prevalence of low prices simply stimulates the use of all necessary articles and correspondingly increases the profits of those who can produce them at the lower cost.

This statement, it should be remarked, applies to sugar in our eastern states only. We of the Pacific states have not the least benefit of the low prices, because the scandalous Hawaiian treaty enables a ring in San Francisco to monopolize our sugar trade and to levy a tribute of two to three cents a pound upon all the sugar consumed upon this coast. It puts the monopolists's spoon into the sugar bowl of every family in the Pacific states and territories, and into the treasury besides. Had there been honesty in congress steps would have been taken long since to redress this outrage.

The New York *Globe*, the organ of the colored people, says "that the southern question will never be settled until the state governments of the south become governments of the people which comprise them; until the people of those states learn to respect the constitutions of their states and put a period, by revolution or otherwise, to the rule of intolerance, of caste, of mobocracy and of murder." This leads the *Globe* to take the extreme state rights view which made A. H. Stephens and other opponents of secession go with their states out of the union. "We would not hesitate a moment," it says, "in case of war between the United States and the state of New York, to take sides with our state—the state of New York, which abolished slavery and conferred manhood rights upon our race long years before northern sentiment compelled the hide-bound government of the United states to do the same thing. We prize our citizenship of New York state of far more value than our so called, but inexplicable, citizenship of the United States." The colored people evidently need more education.

The leading newspapers of the south agree that the fact of shooting of certain Mormon elders in Tennessee was murder, but that there were extenuating circumstances, and that such riots and disturbances must needs continue to occur so long as the Mormon elders continue their proselytizing in the south. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: "As long as the federal government tolerates Mormonism and polygamy the Saints will endeavor to propagate their ideas, not only in Utah but throughout the south and as long as they continue to do so riots and disturbances, killings and shootings, such as occurred last week, may be expected, for the popular feeling is so wrought up on the subject that it is out of all question to cool passions or prevent these outbreaks." The Atlanta *Constitution* says that the attempt to introduce Mormonism in the south will be resented in every way; that if peaceable means are not effective other means will be adopted.

Gen. Butler's illustration of the way in which the tariff plank was constructed in the national democratic convention, as the best you given. The committee, he says, "struggled like the western hunter who tried to shoot his rifle at something he dimly saw stirring in a bush, so as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf."

It is a revelation of the uneasiness of the democratic campaign managers to find the New York *Times* arguing republicans to vote for St John. Any pretense to help Cleveland.

The July and sales of the Northern Pacific were 26,005 acres, and the receipts for the same were $137,267. The sales are falling considerably below those of last year.

CHESTERFIELD AS A DUCK.

A Story Which, If True, Is More Creditable to His Kindness Than His Sagacity.

Tinsley's Magazine.

Mr. Taylor heard a curious story connected with this celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, which is hence creditable to the good nature of that noblemen than to his knowledge of society or of his grand rule, noble to oblige.

He scrolled, it seems, on this occasion to act as a sort of decoy at one of the sales, though he carried out his function in his usual elegant and decorous way.

"As a proof of the estimation in which Mr. Christie's character was held, particularly by the great Earl of Chesterfield, I relate the following fact which was told me by my late esteemed friend, Sir Francis Bourgeois: Mr. Christie had particularly valuable collection of pictures to dispose of, most of which were of very high reputation abroad. Anxious that this collection should be distinguished from those of less celebrity, he waited upon the Earl of Chesterfield, to whom he had the honor of being known, at his request that the earl had seen many of the pictures in question during his travels. As Christie told his lordship how anxious he was that these pictures should excite the attention they deserved, and he requested that his lordship would condescend to look at them. His lordship promised to attend the public view, and to Mr. Christie's leave to announce his intention among his friends, or wherever he thought proper, and in order to give eclat to the occasion he promised to come in state. On the day appointed, therefore, the room was crowded in the expectation of seeing this venerable and celebrated nobleman, who arrived in much and to, with numerous attendants. The company gave way and afforded a convenient space for his lordship. He was attended by Mr. Christie who took the liberty of directing his lordship's attention to some pictures, and requested to be favored with his opinion of the chief productions in the room. The earl, who came there to serve Mr. Christie, spoke in high terms of several of the pictures which he had seen on his travels, and also of others pointed out to him by Mr. Christie and they were equally resolved in his favor. The company present, not to respect for his lordship would permit them, in order to hear and circulate his opinions. After remaining in the room till the purpose of his visit was fully accomplished, to the gratification of the company, his lordship, gracefully bowing, retired in the same state, accompanied to his carriage by Mr. Christie and the crowd was that same additional reputation which the collection acquired by his lordship's condescension in support on this ingenious expedient on behalf Mr. Christie to sell it to the best advantage."

THE IRISH REVOLT.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The greatest anomaly of the present campaign is the revolt of a large number of Irish voters who have here to fore been identified with the democratic party. This movement is acknowledged on all hands as remarkable as strange. Indeed, that many are at a loss to account for it, and because of its strangeness the democratic leaders readily conclude that there is nothing substantial in it.

One of the most satisfactory explanations which has yet been given of the revolt I found in the last number of the *American*, a weekly publication of high character in Philadelphia. The writer first eulogizes how it came that nearly all Irish Americans drifted into the democratic party. In less than a score of years following the great famine in Ireland, in 1847, two and a quarter millions of the Irish people emigrated, the greater part coming to the United States. The fact that nearly all of these were Roman Catholics created a prejudice in among Protestants, and out of this alarm grew the know-nothing party. The speedy overthrow of which proved that the American people had nothing to fear from the Catholic or any other religion, as such.

As the democratic party was mainly instrumental in the defeat of the know nothing organization, the Irish-American naturally allied themselves with it. Even now the vote of a majority of the Irish will be cast for the democratic candidate, for no better reason than that it is something to vote for a republican. But a new light has filled the eyes of many intelligent Irishmen. They now see the folly of giving point and emphasis to this remark of an Englishman: "An Irishman is of no use to us until the emigrates to America and begins to vote the democratic ticket."

This appreciation of this matter fact fully accounts for the revolt of Irish-Americans. They know that Ireland's prosperity has been destroyed by the British policy of free trade, and voting the democratic party into power would destroy the prosperity of the United States, a result which would be hailed by all England with a t. heglant degree of satisfaction. As they owe no love to England they are in favor of a thoroughly American, and therefore anti-English policy, and will vote for Blaine and Logan as the representatives of that policy.

The Prosperous Man.

St. Louis Critic.

She—Papa is very particular, and I doubt very much whether he will give his consent. He—Why? She—He is opposed to my marrying a man who has not established himself in business, and, dearest, you know we have not. How could you, dear, when all your afternoons are spent in football games? He—But, my love, I have fitted up the couch from you until now I am entirely satisfied with my situation. I do it again, and you can count on me. She—You mean it. He—Yes, I am the—— She—The pitcher? Oh, George! This is indeed joy. Dismiss from the size and order of your business that you worked in a hotpoint.

Advertisements in this column, as "Wanted," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line three after. No insertion for less than ten cents, and cash must be paid in the counter. No bill for either will be less than 50 cents.

Never printed until the Daily circulation of Oregonian has reached 3,000 copies per issue. All responsible advertising is cash in advance.

DIED.

In this city, August 26, at 6:30 P. M., Mrs. Phebe Maddock, wife of Joseph Maddock, aged 70 years 6 months and 26 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for sept. at Wilson's Style Store, 241 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

GIRLS—RELIABLE AND WILLING TO work, at 305 Front, between Oak and Pine.

WANTED—BOOTBLACK'S WOMAN WANTS to do washing at home; has good recommendations from last place; all or address CALIFORNIA HALL, Third street.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL for housework; no objection to country. Address "Faith," care this office.

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children or housework; is a good cook; has had years' experience. Call 254 Second, East Portland. MARY BERRY.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT to sewing in private families. Call at 48 Washington street, between Second and Third.

SITUATION WANTED AS COMPANION TO AN old lady or no objection to traveling in the country. Address "Companion," care Oregonian.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; no washing or ironing required. Apply at 74 E. Ankeny street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Apply at 74 E. Ankeny street.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE OF a baby. Inquire 28 Seventh street, upper floor.

WANTED—AT KELLER'S EMPLOYMENT Office, 248 Front street, between Salmon and Taylor, 5 cooks, 2 laundresses, 2 waiters, 2 waitresses, 2 dishwashers, 2 scrubbers, 2 chambermaids, 2 nurse girls, 2 boys to learn trade, 2 boys to work in bakery, 2 men for hotel, 2 men for restaurant, wages good. Wanted, 100 men for railroad work, \$1 per day and board. Wanted, 2 cooks and gardeners for hotel and camp restaurant, 2 men to work in harvest field, 4 sawyers for shingle mill, 2 men to work in shingle mill, 2 men to work in planing mill, 2 men to work in sash and door factory, 2 men to work in box factory, 2 men to work in furniture factory, 2 men to work in chair factory, 2 men to work in broom factory, 2 men to work in tub factory, 2 men to work in pail factory, 2 men to work in churn factory, 2 men to work in keg factory, 2 men to work in barrel factory, 2 men to work in cooperage, 2 men to work in tannery, 2 men to work in soap factory, 2 men to work in candle factory, 2 men to work in glue factory, 2 men to work in oil factory, 2 men to work in paint factory, 2 men to work in varnish factory, 2 men to work in lime kiln, 2 men to work in brick yard, 2 men to work in stone quarry, 2 men to work in coal mine, 2 men to work in gravel pit, 2 men to work in sand pit, 2 men to work in clay pit, 2 men to work in iron mine, 2 men to work in copper mine, 2 men to work in silver mine, 2 men to work in gold mine, 2 men to work in quicksilver mine, 2 men to work in lead mine, 2 men to work in zinc mine, 2 men to work in tin mine, 2 men to work in nickel mine, 2 men to work in platinum mine, 2 men to work in aluminum mine, 2 men to work in magnesium mine, 2 men to work in manganese mine, 2 men to work in chromium mine, 2 men to work in uranium mine, 2 men to work in vanadium mine, 2 men to work in titanium mine, 2 men to work in tungsten mine, 2 men to work in molybdenum mine, 2 men to work in cerium mine, 2 men to work in lanthanum mine, 2 men to work in didymium mine, 2 men to work in yttrium mine, 2 men to work in erbium mine, 2 men to work in terbium mine, 2 men to work in ytterbium mine, 2 men to work in scandium mine, 2 men to work in gallium mine, 2 men to work in germanium mine, 2 men to work in arsenic mine, 2 men to work in antimony mine, 2 men to work in bismuth mine, 2 men to work in vanadium mine, 2 men to work in niobium mine, 2 men to work in tantalum mine, 2 men to work in tungsten mine, 2 men to work in molybdenum mine, 2 men to work in chromium mine, 2 men to work in uranium mine, 2 men to work in manganese mine, 2 men to work in iron mine, 2 men to work in nickel mine, 2 men to work in cobalt mine, 2 men to work in platinum mine, 2 men to work in palladium mine, 2 men to work in rhodium mine, 2 men to work in ruthenium mine, 2 men to work in osmium mine, 2 men to work in iridium mine, 2 men to work in platinum mine, 2 men to work in gold mine, 2 men to work in silver mine, 2 men to work in copper mine, 2 men to work in lead mine, 2 men to work in zinc mine, 2 men to work in tin

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
GILMAN & CO., C. E. GILMAN.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 32 First st., cor. Ankeny.
AUCTION SALES of Furniture, Merchandise, Real Estate, and all kinds of personal property, at private residences or at our store, every day at 10 o'clock.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
Telephone No. 1.

Important and Peremptory
AUCTION SA
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNIT
AND
CARPETS.
On the premises, No. 32 First street, between Ankeny and Burnside streets, on the west side of the above-named street.
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th,
Commencing at 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Mer
First and Pine,
Monday and Thursday, Wool, Leather & Sheepskins.
Wednesday, Real Estate Sales.
Tuesday, Furniture Sales.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents & Auctio
No. 14 Washington Street,
Portland, Or.
Auction Sales of Real Estate and
a Specialty.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
D. F. BALLARD,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Olympia, W. T.
BENNETT & PAXTON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT
Room 5, Dekum's Building,
Third street, corner Washington, over Ladd's bank, Portland, Oregon. Will practice in all the courts of this State and the United States. Special attention given to Insurance business.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
H. Hawgood, Assoc. | A. M. Upton,
M. Inst., C. E. | Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.
HAWGOOD & UPTON,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEY
Ladue Building, Washington st.,
Portland, Oregon.
W. H. BURRAGE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEY
Office, Room 15,
N. W. corner Second and Salmon s
M. W. S. T. H. COLLIER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTS
Special Attention given to City
Office, Room 7, Masonic Block, Third st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP AGEN
Chamberlain Dispatch Line, up one day to
H. J. [illegible] GENERAL COM
[illegible] Bank of Montana Bldgs., 120 Fr
A. [illegible] COMMISSION
[illegible] Front and Main.
M. [illegible] & WEST, 43 MILLER
[illegible] Commission Merchants, Portland
[illegible] & CO., COMMISSION
[illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.
G. [illegible] & BRO., 120 FRONT STREE
[illegible] Commission Merchants, and Dealers
[illegible] Produce.
SCHMEER, CHILCOTT & CO., SHIPPIN
Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINE
JENNE BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT CO
Agents and dealers in Farm and mill m
Front st., Portland, Or.
KNOWLES & CO., WHOLESALE
Agents and dealers in agricultural
Front st., Portland, Or. Also dealers in
and stationary engines, saw
mill supplies on a steadily rising scale
CHAS. H. TODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS
Agents for Manson Campbell Iron
Agents for Dodge Wood Split Pulley
JOHN GRAY & CO., PLOWING MA
Portland Bearing mill ma
Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
DR. [illegible] SMITH, VETERINARY SURGEO
Office and residence 56 Second st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
HENRY [illegible] & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS
Wholesale dealers in [illegible] Montgomery sts., Portland, Oregon, and manufacturers of [illegible] cigars. Send for price list.
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GRO
Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.
CORBETT & WILSON, WHOLESALE
Manufacturers of [illegible] Commission Merchants
WADHAM & KERR, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Agents for the celebrated Salmon River Canning Co. Salmon. Office and warehouse, Portland, Or.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
J. B. CONGLE,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN SADDLERY.
Nos. 124 and 126 Front st.,
Portland, Or.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITT
THOMAS J. JOHNSTON, PRACTICAL
Steam and Gas Fitter. Plumbing
Pumps, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Brass
Front street.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
BRADLEY & DOBSON, 92 FRONT S
Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings
and Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Spouting, Boiling, &

MACHINISTS.
TOWNSMAN & WOLFE, MACHINIST
Front, First and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or.
Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of machinery. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Steam boilers to order.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHO
Importers and manufacturers of cigars, 16 Front st., Portland, Or. See [illegible]
TRUNKS AND VALISES.
L. [illegible] BERGSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE
[illegible] Front street, Portland, Or.
SHOW CASES.
DIXON, BOOKSTEIN & CO., MANUFAC
[illegible] Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Established 1851.
Hedge, Davis &
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
And dealers in Fine Chemicals, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Nos. 22 and 24 Front st.
Cor. Stark,
Portland, Oregon.

YOU WANT SOMETHING NEW, D
Then Go to 107 First street
and buy
A ROCKFORD R. R. WA
Guaranteed reliable, the best for time and
Sold by all the leading dealers throughout
In the northwest.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND
$10,000 WORTH OF DIAM
Retail Goods! Must Sell
Prices Reduced to suit the times.
Come to See Us and Secure a Ba
NEW YORK JEWELRY
107 First street.
Between Washington and Stark.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
The Entire Stock of
CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY G
Must be sold within the next
SIXTY DAYS,
Regardless of cost, to make room for
Dr. E. C. BROWN, Dentist

The Daily Oregonian
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1884.
Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.
Daily, per month, ... $ 75
Daily, per month, ... 1 00
Daily, three months, ... 2 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year 7 50
Daily, without Sunday, per year 6 00
Weekly, per year 1 50
Sunday, per year 2 50
Postage prepaid. Sunday excepted.
Single copies may be had of all newsdealers.

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.
This paper can be seen at Rowell's Advertising Agency, New York City. The following places in Chicago: Palmer House; Grand Pacific Hotel; Auditorium Hotel; Merchants' Reading Room; Rudolph Wunnenberg's News Agency.
In San Francisco: Dewey & Son, Lick House; Occidental Hotel; Tibbals & Co., 9 Montgomery st., office.
In Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress.
In Omaha: Metropolitan st., office.
In Salt Lake City: Salt Lake House; Public Library.
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In Grangeville: Overland Hotel.
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In Grangeville: Overland Hotel.
In Florence: Overland Hotel.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.
PORTLAND, Aug. 26, 7:47 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom.	Obsrv'n at 5 P. M.	Ther.	Wind Direct'n.	Velocity	Rain fall Inches	State of weather
Portland,	29.91	67	63	[illegible]	28		Cloudy
Olympia,	29.98	66	57	S.	8	72	Cloudy
Fort Stuart,	29.98	66	57	S.	8	66	Clear
Walla Walla,	29.83	72	61	S.	8	00	Clear
Baker City,	29.83	72	61	S.	8	00	Clear
Sacramento,	29.83	76	61	S.	8	00	Clear
Red Bluff,	29.83	76	61	S.	8	00	Clear
Roseburg,	29.90	68	58	S.	8	00	Clear
Deadwood,	29.90	71	58	W.	20	00	Cloudy
Ft. Custer,	29.90	71	58	W.	20	00	Cloudy

Maximum 98; minimum, 54.

POSTAGE.
The transient rate of postage on newspapers is one cent on every four ounces.

STREET CAR LINES.
Third and Stateenth. First car from Carruthers st. 6:30 A. M. Last car 10:30 P. M.

CITY.

CHEAP RATES ON WHEAT TO THE EAST.—In order to relieve the pressure upon farmers in Washington territory, the Northern Pacific railroad company yesterday issued a circular announcing that they would carry wheat from all points on their line east of Wallula Junction to Duluth, Minneapolis or Chicago at $8 per ton, the same as the rate to Portland, the present rate from Duluth via the lakes to Liverpool is the United Kingdom is $7 50 per ton, making a total of $15 50 from Washington territory to Europe all rail. This is from $5 to $4 less than by way of Portland to Liverpool. Of course there is no profit to the company in hauling wheat for one-half the cost per ton per mile, and it is doubtful whether the traffic can be diverted from the channel it has always followed to one in which it is a losing one. The chief difficulty in the way of sending wheat east at this time is that Intendy dealers have not established relations with commission houses on the lakes, and will not until the movement for that season is well under way. Still the action of the company in affording two markets for wheat, and not compelling producers to be content with one, is a most commendable one. It is not to be supposed that the O. R. & N. Co. take kindly to this move, which if successful would take away the $5 a ton which that company gets for the haul from Wallula Junction to Portland.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.—There was developed in the state circuit court yesterday a deep-laid scheme to get Judge Reuben P. Boise of Salem to death by slow torture. It was in the case of Hackett against the Multnomah railway company, about 500 cords of fir cruciated for the Albina ferry company. The agent of the former road was *Ace hundred pagan* closely watched by local rail, being read aloud to him. Mr. Carey, referee, by a stenographer, and transcribed, and testified every question and answer, material and immaterial, in direct examination, cross-examination, re-direct examination, re-cross-examination, re-re-direct examination, re-re-cross-examination, rebuttal, re-rebuttal, and re-re-rebuttal. It was an interesting reading a Webster speller or a Chinese almanac. The attorneys took turns at the monotonous work, which would serve as a floating dictionary station to be used in the shallow seas and rivers of the Chesapeake. The boat was named the Fish Hawk, and as soon as the shad hatching season was over it proceeded each summer to the summer station to engage in dredging. Although of a very light draught, it ranged from inshore as far as 100 miles from land, all the waters between 500 fathoms and the deep line on the south of New England were thoroughly explored and many resources discovered. A rich fauna of very in creating animals was encountered and explored by this means. But much time was wasted in waiting for pleasant weather, for a steamer must not be exposed to heavy seas, and never set out unless the weather was assured for several days. So during the winter and spring she was available for dredging purposes. In the midst of this in 1882 the appropriation for the Albatross, a 100-ton vessel, 125 feet long, and 12 feet draught. Since the Albatross has been in operation of the fish commission has greatly increased, and her operations last summer, when she made the greatest collections ever made in the north Atlantic, have caused the fish commission to reach the first place in deep sea dredging, even the British coming way before it. Although the commissioner of fish and fisheries has for years been of little practical importance, it has attained for the commission a scientific reputation certified by no other department of government.

At those 12 years the commission has turned a large portion of its attention to fresh water fishes, and the work in lakes, salmon and trout hatching needs only a mention. The value of its work in introducing the carp into American waters is equally well known. Other minor works of the commission, shifting and compared on Institution, when compared to these more important ones, need not be laid out of the history of the fish commission, with the appointment of engineer of congress they will all be carried out.

PISCULTURE.

An Exhibit of the Work of the National Fish Commission.

PRIZES FOR EXHIBITORS.

The Organ of the Commission and the Secretary of the Board—Directors and Officers of the Board Elected.

ST. IGNATIUS' MISSION.

AN OLD MISSION THAT HAS DONE MUCH TOWARDS CIVILIZING THE FLATHEAD INDIANS.

How Domestic Duties are Taught the Aborigines Under the Auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Helena *Herald* visited St. Ignatius mission on the Northern Pacific railroad, fifty miles west of Missoula, on July 31, the finest day of all on Flathead Indians. This mission is one of the oldest, dating back to 1842, and it is said has done a good work in civilizing the aborigines.

The *Herald* says:

The sight of the mission, which has the appearance of a village, as seen from the road, where its first view dawns upon the approaching traveler, presents such a vision of beauty that the sight seen is more than repaid for his trouble of getting there before he crosses the mountain divide of those pretty meadows of the mountains. Surrounded on all sides by the Rocky mountains, which are covered to their very tops with pine forests, the mission is located in the midst of a beautiful valley, through which flows the Mission river, a beautiful stream of water and rapid current. The valley is about three miles in length and one in width, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which is now being cut and put up for the winter's use. The mission buildings are situated on the north side of the valley, and consist of a large two-story frame building, which is used as a boarding school for the Indian children, and a number of other buildings, which are used as workshops, dwellings, etc. The boarding school building is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is a very pretty and commodious structure. It is painted white, and presents a very neat appearance. The mission is connected with the Jesuit college at Missoula by telegraph, and has a daily mail service. The mission is under the charge of Father Cataldo, who has been connected with it for many years, and is assisted by Father Ravalli, who is also a physician, and who has been connected with the mission for many years. Besides these gentlemen there are a number of brothers and sisters connected with the mission, who have charge of the various departments of the work. The boarding school has at present an attendance of about 100 children, and the number is constantly increasing. The children are taught the rudiments of an English education, and are also taught the various domestic duties which will be required of them in after years. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, and all the various duties which will be required of them in after years. The boys are taught farming, and are also taught the various trades which will be necessary for them to learn in order to make them self-supporting. The children are also taught music, and have a very fine band, which is composed entirely of Indian boys. The band is under the leadership of Brother Gregory, who has been connected with the mission for many years, and has taught the band all the music it knows. The band is a very fine one, and plays with a great deal of skill and precision. It has a large number of instruments, and is well supplied with music. The band is a very important feature of the mission, and is a great source of pleasure to the Indians. It plays on all occasions of importance, and on Sundays plays at the church during the services. The band has been in existence for about two years, and has made rapid progress during that time. The boys are very fond of music, and take to it naturally. They are also very apt pupils, and learn rapidly. The band is a credit to the mission, and to Brother Gregory, who has taught it all it knows.

The girls are taught all the various duties which will be required of them in after years. They are taught sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, and all the various duties which will be required of them in after years. They are also taught music, and have a very fine band, which is composed entirely of Indian girls. The band is under the leadership of Sister Mary, who has been connected with the mission for many years, and has taught the band all the music it knows. The band is a very fine one, and plays with a great deal of skill and precision. It has a large number of instruments, and is well supplied with music. The band is a very important feature of the mission, and is a great source of pleasure to the Indians. It plays on all occasions of importance, and on Sundays plays at the church during the services. The band has been in existence for about two years, and has made rapid progress during that time. The girls are very fond of music, and take to it naturally. They are also very apt pupils, and learn rapidly. The band is a credit to the mission, and to Sister Mary, who has taught it all it knows.

The mission is also provided with a large number of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with meat and milk. The mission is also provided with a large number of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with eggs and meat. The mission is also provided with a large number of bees, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with honey. The mission is also provided with a large number of fruit trees, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with fruit. The mission is also provided with a large number of vegetables, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with vegetables. The mission is also provided with a large number of flowers, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with flowers. The mission is also provided with a large number of trees, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with trees. The mission is also provided with a large number of shrubs, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with shrubs. The mission is also provided with a large number of vines, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with vines. The mission is also provided with a large number of grasses, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with grasses. The mission is also provided with a large number of herbs, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with herbs. The mission is also provided with a large number of spices, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with spices. The mission is also provided with a large number of nuts, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with nuts. The mission is also provided with a large number of berries, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with berries. The mission is also provided with a large number of melons, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with melons. The mission is also provided with a large number of pumpkins, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with pumpkins. The mission is also provided with a large number of squashes, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with squashes. The mission is also provided with a large number of cucumbers, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with cucumbers. The mission is also provided with a large number of tomatoes, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with tomatoes. The mission is also provided with a large number of potatoes, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with potatoes. The mission is also provided with a large number of onions, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with onions. The mission is also provided with a large number of garlic, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with garlic. The mission is also provided with a large number of leeks, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with leeks. The mission is also provided with a large number of shallots, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with shallots. The mission is also provided with a large number of chives, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with chives. The mission is also provided with a large number of parsley, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with parsley. The mission is also provided with a large number of sage, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with sage. The mission is also provided with a large number of thyme, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with thyme. The mission is also provided with a large number of marjoram, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with marjoram. The mission is also provided with a large number of basil, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with basil. The mission is also provided with a large number of mint, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with mint. The mission is also provided with a large number of rosemary, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with rosemary. The mission is also provided with a large number of lavender, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with lavender. The mission is also provided with a large number of hyssop, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with hyssop. The mission is also provided with a large number of savory, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with savory. The mission is also provided with a large number of marjoram, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with marjoram. The mission is also provided with a large number of basil, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with basil. The mission is also provided with a large number of mint, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with mint. The mission is also provided with a large number of rosemary, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with rosemary. The mission is also provided with a large number of lavender, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with lavender. The mission is also provided with a large number of hyssop, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with hyssop. The mission is also provided with a large number of savory, which are kept on the farm, and which furnish the mission with savory.

TRE EAST SIDE.

THE FIFTH STREET BRIDGE.

The North Pacific Lumber and Manufacturing Company are anxious to know what the city is going to do about the Fifth street bridge, across Salmon's gulch. It is pretty safe to presume that the city means to do nothing about it that would benefit the N. P. L. & M. Co. The contractor put up a strong concern that the city did right in refusing to accept, and when the N. P. L. & M. Co. accepted the contractor's interest in the bridge in payment for the lumber furnished, it was with a knowledge of this fact, and that the bridge would have to be rebuilt or strengthened before the city would be asked to accept it. The bridge is now more than the contractor would be. A scheme was planned between the two companies by which the bridge should be rebuilt, and the lumber was to be scraped by the former after it had been passed up and repaired according to the specifications of specially appointed experts. But there have been some hitches in the execution of this little scheme, in that for the old council to communicate the project. It was the wrong of the Willamette Iron and Steel company that put a spoke in the wheel. The company has since fallen behind their part of the bargain, but the party of the second part is no longer in evidence, and their encouragement by the past history of the city in similar circumstances in this respect, and in so many other respects, are not likely to take any action that would involve the city in any new work, which the acceptance of this bridge would necessarily do.

CROSS PURPOSES.

Otto Kleemann, architect, yesterday opened the tenders for the iron and carpenter work on the Harrington & Hall block, on Front street, between Ankeny and B streets. Wild bidding has been so much the rule of late that on an opinion to retrograding, bidding was there were several from worth-while contractors. Following were the bids: Iron work, $1,000; Front Payne, $1,320. Carpenter work—John Becker, $2,945; Prescott & Shaffer, $3,244; Wilson, $3,400; J. Shoulders, $3,[illegible]; Greenleaf, $3,[illegible]; Haywood, $3,[illegible]; Bennett, $3,[illegible]; Robertson, $3,[illegible]; Haynes Bros., $3,[illegible]; Cook & Bro., $3,[illegible]; Mayo & Bro., $3,[illegible]; P. Lubelle, $3,[illegible]; Sidebotham, $3,[illegible]; Arnold, $3,[illegible]; C. E. Lacey, $3,[illegible]. The lowest bidder for each kind of work will receive the contract therefor.

POLICE COURT.

On complaint of W. F. Hoffman, lessee of Washington park, Hoffman engaged in Sunday baseball playing with the attendant result of a visit to the police court yesterday on charges of assault and battery. Jesse Thrasher, Morris Johnson and Thomas Wilson, a colored ex-policeman, were fined $10 each, which they promptly paid, and Hoffman was fined $5 and costs, which he also paid. Officer Lee, who arrested the defendants, was allowed $5 and costs each as quarry returned. Others who took a more prominent part were also fined $5 and costs. Mart with much vociferating during the afternoon of this Lacey were Jas. Davis, Joseph Wallace, Bill Wood and "Kid" Miller. The three former pleaded guilty and were fined $10 and costs. Wood and Wallace were each fined $20 and costs, and, Bud, not appearing to have been so aggressive, $10 and costs. Defendants were promptly paid their fines, and returned payment of the costs, appearing to think the court could not collect them. In this they may be mistaken. Miller gave bonds for his appearance for trial on Thursday, and another batch of the same kind may be placed upon the docket.

SUITS.

The following suits are reported will for Butler.

Mary Ann Kirk and S. Merrill have commenced suits in Lent's Beach.

Mrs. Hawthorne and Mr. A. K. Gilbert have each had a cottage erected at Long Beach.

The public schools of District No. 21, Belmont's addition and Alameda, will open September 1st.

Mrs. A. D. Gates and Mrs. J. Buchtel left this morning for the East Portland camp at Long Beach.

Mrs. D. L. Scatter and family returned Monday from a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Hillsboro.

Mr. James Hamilton left yesterday morning for Eugene to visit the bedside of his mother, who is seriously ill.

A. H. Logan, J. L. Sperry and family and Mrs. Dave Logan left yesterday morning for Long Beach, returned home last evening.

Mr. Horace Dunsbury left on the State of California for San Francisco, to attend the mechanics' fair, and will return in about two weeks.

Rev. J. F. Watson, pastor of Taylor M. E. church, left on last evening's train for Salem, to attend the M. E. conference which convenes in that city to day.

Mrs. J. H. McMillan, Mrs. E. H. McMillan and Miss Ivy McMillan have returned from their visit to Seattle, Whatcom and other points. The health of Miss Ivy is much improved.

Rev. John W. Sidwell, rector of St. David's church, returned yesterday from his vacation, spent in a pleasant time has through Southern Oregon, and will officiate at the church on Sabbath next.

Rev. C. H. Hobart, of the Baptist church of this city, and Rev. G. J. Burchett, of McMinnville, returned Monday from their trip to Mt. Hood. They report having had a good time and feeling much improved in health.

Professor M. L. Pratt, principal of the schools of District No. 1, who has been spending the vacation at the house of his parents in Adrian, Michigan, returned home Monday evening, looking hale and hearty. He reports crops and politics booming back east.

JURIES MENTION.

M. E. conference at Salem to-day.

The Fay Templeton opera company reopen here next Monday.

The O. R. & N. line will be opened for traffic to Lake City about September 10.

A son of J. H. Gatlin, superintendent of the O. R. & N. Co., fell from a tree a day or two ago and broke his forearm.

Lots in Greenwood cemetery, the new Masonic burial place, adjoining River View cemetery, are now on sale. Applications may be made to White & Riggen, or A. P. DeLin.

Gaston Wright got in wrangling a grand moonlight excursion to Oregon City, and dance there at Busch's hall, to-night. Vance's band will play, and Wright will be accused of those who desire to get away from the din and dust of the city.

Policeman Levi Wing, one of the most popular and efficient men on the force, and Miss Lena Lacey, of Monmouth, go to visit the old home in Michigan, soothingly to see his parents. He returned this week with a bit partner, nee Miss Jacks the Woodhurst, to whom he was married at Eagle, Polk county, on the 6, and with bright housekeeping on West Park street near Oak. At present he is busy receiving congratulations of his many friends.

PERSONAL.

B. S. Waldron, general agent for the St. Paul Railway in the Pacific Northwest, is in the city on his annual trip.

Dr. Gardner, of Fort Canby, while bathing last Sunday sustained a very severe injury to his right leg.

Frank Churchill, who was injured in a runaway accident Saturday evening is slowly improving, and will soon be convalescent.

Hon. D. W. Stearns and wife and Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, of Denver, are visiting at the residence of Mr. Stearns in this city.

Mr. Archur Wilgon, Swedish vice consul, who has been in Astoria for some time looking up the claims of those saved from the wreck of the Danish bark Hindoo, returned yesterday.

COMMUNICATION.

PORTLAND, Aug. 26.
Mr. Editor: Recognizing by acclamation of the people as entitled to the credit of having originated the idea of a central exhibit of the products of Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho, and realizing the importance of the condition following into our shores of collecting, I send you the following:

H. Dekum	A. H. Devers
J. Kruse & Son	Lownsdale & Co.
Jones Bros. & Co.	Jones & Co.
J. Kruse & Son	H. H. Baker
J. C. Ainsworth & Co.	J. C. Ainsworth
Allen, Lenton & Co.	W. Waldemar & Co.
Kohn & Co.	M. Hardy & Co.
Kohn & Co.	Gerlinger & Bowman
W. H. Watkins	Ladd & Tilton
Capt. H. W. Scott	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
Capt. H. W. Scott	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
Capt. H. W. Scott	Portland Flouring Mills Co.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1884.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby, Who is in New York on Political Business, Interviews Several Distinguished People and Proposes a New Ticket.

CONFEDERNTY X ROADS (which is in the state uv Kentucky), Aug. 12.—I came to Noo York to attend a meetin uv the Independent Republikans, which hev bolted Blaine and perpose to elect Cleveland, to see speacikly wat they meant to do. I wuz forchunit in my time uv comin, for there wuz a meetin uv em the nite I drunk the Metropolis. There wuz present George William Curtis, Carl Schurtz, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others too tejus to meenshun.

I can't say they greeted me with that cordiality wich ought to egsist atwixt brethren engaged in a common cuz, and I am satisfide that the gano-nine Democrisy uv the kentry kin never work in harmony with em. They are altogether too nice for one party. Mr. Shurtz remarked serthin about cleen shirts bein not altogether undesirable, wich wuz evidently leveled at me. Out uv deference to these fukky-men I hed horrered a shirt from a cloze-line at 1 A. M. to come to Noo York in, and hed only wore it a week. Wa-do they want? Wood they hev a man hev hundred shirts? They ot to see that shirt a week from now.

George Wilyum Curtis snifed at my breth, and Henry Ward Beecher refoosed to speak to me at al. However, I don't mind triflin fine that. I mingled with 'em nifadee.

The question under discushon was the proper method uv conducktin the campaine on the part uv the Independents, and Mr. Curtis spoke finst.

Mr. Curtis remarkt that he hed killed the Republikin party, originly becoz uv the depravity uv its candidate, the tatted Blaine. It wuz his origineel idee that he cood never report a platform wich they cood stan on his caracter uv any kind. But his views hed undergone a modifickashen recently. He hed originly intended to eliminate polysix from the campane entirely—and hed notified the Dimocratic Nashnel Comity to that effeck—and fite it out purely on the scoperior morality uv Mr. Cleveland, but his views hed undergone a serthin change cence a subsidzed pres hed charged Mr. Cleveland with sedoosin a widder and ceein the father uv a illegitimit child—

A voice from the awjence—"And prooed it, too."

"I admit the correcshun. And proved it. I hev sence deskidd that the bringin uv the personel caracter uv candidates into the canvas is all rong. For the time bein, I only ask ohshil purity uv a candidase. Wat hez the Wider Halpin to do with civil serfice reform?" Wat hez the Wider Halpin to with—"

Myself. "The postoffices!"

"Wat hez the Wider Halpin or the child, Oscar Folsom Cleveland, to do with purifyin Amerikin politix? Nothin. This campane must now be fote on them issoes, and none other."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke next.

"I sposed," sed Mr. Beecher, "that Mr. Cleveland wuz actily guilty uv the henyus sin that has bin charged to him, I supose I cood not consishensiusly vote for him. A man in public life hez no rite to indulge in sins in sekh a way that it can be proved agin him. Rather than hev it proved agin him he had better keep virchus. In a matter uv this kind the opperdoonible sin is to hev it proved agin you. I kin sympathize with Mr. Cleveland, for I have bin slandered myself. Yu all remember the painful circumstances. But I wuz shoor uv my ground, I wuz acquited. My people al bleeved that, while I wuz innocent, Elizabeth was guilty, and I most ornerily hope that our bobble standard-bearer is fixed the same way. We cans not bow gilty Mrs. Halpin may be considered, but we must doubt the gilt uv Mr. Cleveland. And, after all I shel vote for him enyway. Sez the Holy Scripters, 'Let him wich is without sin cast the fust stone.' To forgive is divine. We all need forgivenis. Sposin Shermadore had succeeded in huntin me out uv my pulpit wut wood Brooklyn, and the Independent-Republikin organizashen, and the world hev lost? When the purifyin of the polytix uv this great kentry is under considershen it is idle to take into account such a trifle as the adulteshen uv a woman, the abdukshen of a child, or crimes like that. We shood keep our eyes fixed stedily onto wat we got out to do—the establishment uv richusness in polytix. Not with me the skin vote for a man like Blaine, whose caracter is smirched."

It wuz my turn to chip in, wich I did as follows:

"My friends and co-workers," I remarkt, "I bring yoo glad tidins my grate joy. The charges made by a venal and subsidized pres agin Mr. Cleveland don't effect the dimocriky uv and Corners at al. That fiend, Joe Pulitzer, spoxed it wood hev sum effeck upon the dimocrisy, and he sposed that we wood denounce a man for such misdemeanor, and demand his retirement from the ticket. We hold a meetin to consider the mater and dosed fixed to put us to confusion, wich is his prinsiple bizniss. He gathered together a hundred or more malicious cusses, and we cm over 30 years uv age, bein the sole remainder uv the old patriokl system with the republican party destroyed, al uv em herein the honored names uv Pogram, McPeiker, Gavit, and Gurtis, and al uv em resemblin the Pogrems, Gavits, McPeikers and Gurtises to a wonderful degree. He gathered together these niggers, and brot em to the meetin house, and intendid to spring em on us 'ist after we had passed a resolooshen denounsin Cleveland for hevin bin the father uv a illegitimit child. Did he put us in confoosshon? Not muv. I quoted the passage uv skripter wich my frend Mr. Beecher jist quotid, and we resolved, ez yoo are doin, that this campane must be fot out on the grate prinsiple uv reform in polytix, and that in sich a fite the privit caracter uv our candidate must be whatever to do with it. It is entirely propor to asale the privit caracter uv the republican candidate, becoz the republican party lay clame to respectability, but it is not proper to asale the privit caracter uv our candidate, becoz we don't make no sich a clame. I mention Joe Eigler kin git together a hundred niggers who hev the same issoes uv a shore uv our best dimocrats, shel we condem Cleveland, wich is only charged with a haf dozen? Dimocrisy must be consistent. The charges agin Cleveland will make vote for him in the Corners. I ez we sympathized with Mr. Beecher some years ago, so we feel sympathize with Cleveland now. Indeed we is all for the reconstruckshen uv a crool war wich deprived us uv privileges, we should insist that he susin from the tikit then we mite substittoot the name uv Henry Ward Beecher.

"An now that I think uv it that is wat we want to do. We want a symetrikel tikit. Grover Cleveland is best known by the people uv the Yoonited States by his connexion with the Wider Halpin, and Henry Ward Beecher by his connexion with the Tilton family. Let us make the tikit symetrikel. Let it be

CLEVELAND AND BEECHER!

"E! we sucseed in sleazin on the peeples idea uv jestis kin be done. Mrs. Halpin and Mrs. Tilton, both of wich are in straitened circumstances, kin be given positions in the treasury department, and they will be pervided for and everything made lovely.

"This would be a symetrikel tikit, and a well balanced tikit, a tikit both ends uv wich wood come together, like a snake with its tale in its mouth. I move that the democratic nashnal committy be advised uv the, sekshen uv this meetin and rekested to make the change to-wunst."

The matter was taken under consideration, and we meet tomorror evenin' to decide upon it.

May wisdom guide their councils. I don't like to see Hendrix shelved, but the war issoes are old, and noo issoes hev arizen. We shel remember his services to the Confederacy with gratitood, but everything must be sacrificed for success. The postoffices is our goal, and to gain them we must run faithfully and strongly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (Manager).

Still Ahead of Pullman.

New York Times.

Statistics of the foundry and engineering shops known under the name of Krupp's Works, at Essen, include the following: In 1860 the foundry employed only 1701 men; in 1880 the number had increased to 7084; to-day some 20,000 are employed. Reckoning the wives and children of the workmen, there is a total of 65,984 souls dependent upon the enterprise, out of which number 20,000 actually reside in dwellings attached to the works. The number of furnaces in blast is 11, and the other smaller furnaces 1542. There are 439 boilers, 82 steam hammers, and 450 steam engines, representing a total of 185,000 horse power. At Essen alone there are nearly 37 miles of railway lines, 28 locomotives, 883 wagons, 60 horses, 191 carts, 40 miles of telegraph line, 35 stations and 15 Morse instruments.

What Isn't Swearing in West Virginia.

Pittsburg Times.

Professor Worlvide Latham, of the University of West Virginia, has been acquitted by the board of regents of charges of profanity. During the investigation witnesses testified that the professor once remarked in class: "Between me and my God there is not oxygen nor hydrogen there." Again he declared that chained lightnings were "cloud-bolsterers." Still again he exclaimed: "Botheration be on the thing, thing."

A Story by Tom Ochiltree.

Stephensville Enterprise.

A highwayman recently stopped a young lady riding on horseback and demanded her money. She dropped her purse in the road and then started on a run for home. The highwayman dismounted to secure the purse, when his horse started off after the young lady, following her home. He was caught by the girl's brother on examination $8000 was found in his pockets. The aforesaid high wayman looked rather down in the mouth.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, Aug. 25.

At noon time to-day a light, steady rain began. This continued nearly all the afternoon. The storm evidently came from the coast, as .59 in. fell at the mouth of the Columbia in eight hours. It was soon checked it will work its way up the valley and work some hardship to harvesters. The evening weather report is expected to show rain at valley points. The shower appears to dampen trade circles, although a good shipping movement is continued. The arrival of the Griesdale has placed new stocks of salt in the market, which has been quite bare for some time of Liverpool grades. The Alpheus is daily expected, but she has cement as larger part of cargo. Steamers from San Francisco are bringing larger consignments, including stocks for Montana and northern California.

Overland receipts include 60 cs lard, 15 cs hams, 15 cs mince, 20 pkgs tobacco, 90 qr. 8s bl, 15 bbls beer.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 1800 ctls wheat, 50 bbls flour, 430 ctls oats, 30 sks potatoes, 295 lbs wool, 60 lbs hides, 60 cs eggs, 91 bxs fruit, 7 pkgs butter. Also 4567 ctls wheat, 200 bbls flour, 12 968 lbs wool, 476 lbs hides from the western section.

IMPORTS—Per str Columbia from San Francisco: 200 bf 2x6 bbls st hds 30 kegs 300 sks sugar, 6 cs syrup, 226 sks 327 cs 19 bbls coffee, 65 sks 861 mats rice, 19 bbls 214 sks salt, 325 kgs 32 cs pickles, 119 sacks beans, 166 cs canned goods, 8 bxs matches, 2 cs onions, 8 cs cream tartar, 12 cs chocolate, 61 cs soda and sal, 50 cs paste, 10 cs yeast powder, 12 cs wash powder, 25 cs pearl barley, 1 bbl 11 bbls meal, 10 cs arrowroot, 20 cs extract, 23 cs mustard, 10 cs sardines, 6 cs lye, 400 bxs soap, 6 cs egg lemon, 38 pkgs spice, 25 cs candles, 122 cs bak powder, 24 pkgs candy, 6 bxs lard, 8 cs cs split peas, 11 bbls vinegar, 3 cs cocoa, 7 cs cornish, 11 bxs prunes, 20 buckets 10 cs lard, 17 cs 1 bf bbls salmon, 9 bbls 45 bxs dried fruit, 5 pkgs raisins, 32 pkgs crackers, 4 cs cheese, 65 cs honey, 1 bxs butter, 1 bl hops, 1 fdk quicksilver, 50 reels cotton, 10 cs limes, 24 cs lemons, 20 bxs oranges, 32 bxs peaches, 211 bxs grapes, 152 pkgs sweets, 8 cases melons, 600 lbs fish, 100 bbls plaster, 266 bbl grain bags, 30 lbs bagging, 225 sks ground barley, 620 sks malt, 16 kgs 20 bxs nails, 10 cs soap, 45 pkgs tobacco, 66 cs cigars.

FREIGHTS—No business doing, with no apparent prospect of any in the present situation. Iron is nominally quoted 50c for orders, but this is not now deemed possible.

WHEAT—The English market is again quoted lower, California off coast 36s and prompt shipment only a sixpence better, indicating a lack of confidence in the market for the next three or four months. Other qualities show even a wider range of values between off coast and prompt shipment. Chicago quotations are for October and show no change of consequence. Buyers at San Francisco have materially lowered their views and it would seem that sellers must follow them. In our own market trading is light and quotations are unchanged. Report says valley limits are out at $1.15 or better, but no one acknowledges such figures. Very little is being done and it is difficult to quote closely. The Northern Pacific has announced a rate on wheat of 7½ per ton from Wallula to Duluth. Pressure is being brought forward to force a reduction of rates to this city by the O. R. & N. Co., and the action of the Northern Pacific may hasten the establishment of a lower tariff this way.

FLOUR—Standards quoted at $4 50@4 75; others, $4@4 50. A good local trade is had.

MILLSTUFF—Very little doing, and receipts are light. Jobbing values unchanged.

Oats—Market not crowded, but 30c is top price for feed.

PROVISIONS—Stocks show a poor assortment, and are altogether light. Values are firm, as last quoted.

FRUIT—All kinds in large stock, and offerings are excessive. Last sales are covered by latest quotations and the market exhibits no nothing new.

CHICKENS—Quote old at $5@6, young, $3 50@4. EGGS—Arrivals are somewhat larger to-day, and the 25c quotation is threatened.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Br bark City of Cashmere, hence April 22 with 28,648 ctls wheat on owners' account, has arrived at Liverpool after a passage of 125 days.

The Idaho is in from San Francisco with freight. The Alameda has completed a salmon cargo at Astoria.

A New York shipowner believes there is yet money in ships, but they must be modern sailing ships and of built of iron. He claims that more money is to be made out of iron ships, and says they will carry more cargo than a wooden ship with the same outside dimensions. The weight of a wooden hull is about one-third of its displacement and the weight of the cargo is about three-fifths. The ratio of hull to cargo is, therefore, about 5 to 9. Iron ships will be constructed weigh 25 per cent. less than wooden, and an iron ship, he claims, will carry 115 tons for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship when both are of the same outside dimensions and both loaded to the same draught of water. Placing the life of an iron ship at fifty years the ship is an annual depreciation of 2 per cent. The depreciation of a wooden hull is 5 per cent. The Clarence S. Bement, iron, measures 1900 tons and loaded 3100 tons. A wooden ship to carry this must register 2500 tons. The price of wooden ships at the Bath yards is from $60 to $65 per ton, so the wooden would cost $162,000. The iron ship at the present rate of $57 per ton costs $145,000. The difference is $38,500, on which the interest is $1540 a year. The annual depreciation of the wooden is $6000 and the iron $2410, or a difference of $3590. Subtracting this $1340 is to be found that the iron has gained in one year $1650 in the one item. Regarding profits, he says the Bement carried 3100 tons cargo, for which she received $27,900. If she got $1c for grain she would receive outward $37,200. To get around in her port of departure would require one year. Out of the gross income of $65,000 she pays for insurance $7500, crew and food $13,000, brokerage $2480, chandlery $200, pilotage $500, stevedores $2200, and interest $6000 or a total of about $36,600. This would pay nearly 10 per cent. on the investment. The figures presented by this owner may be quite correct, but if the Bement clears $16,000 her first year she will be doing far better than is generally expected. No doubt the iron ship or the steel ship, is the ship of to-morrow and the future, and to them American owners must look for profits. Certainly the metal ship has every advantage in freight rates and capacity, as well as for safety, and she can get a cargo when a wooden ship would be idle.

PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE.

The Puget Sound Methodist Episcopal conference, which was in session at Seattle a few days ago, has made the following appointments:

Seattle district—D. C. Le Sourd, P. E.
Dungeness—Supplied by S. D. Lougheed.
Ferndale—B. F. Van Deventer.
La Conner—B. F. Brooks.
Nooksack Crossing—O. R. Osborne.
Nooksack Indian Mission—To be supplied.
Port Townsend—I. Dillon.
Puyallup—G. A. Lander.
San Juan Island—J. A. Tennant.
Seattle, First church—J. K. Dennison.
Seattle, North church—L. A. Banks.
Seattle Circuit—A. Atwood.
Seattle Scandinavian—A. Farrell.
Skagit—W. B. McMillan.
Snohomish—C. Derrick.
Tacoma, First church—J. A. Wade.
Tacoma, Scandinavian—T. J. Larson.
Tacoma Circuit—J. F. Dobore, andagent of the educational work of the conference.
J. C. Sinclair, German work, and member of the German district of Oregon, Columbia river and Puget sound conferences.
Whatcom—J. Vodra.
Whidby Island—W. H. Zellers.
White River—John Pitun.
Olympia district—A. J. Hanson, P. E.
Aberdeen—Supplied by J. H. Sowers.
Bay Center—J. E. Leach.
Centreville—To be supplied.
Chehalis—To be supplied.
Cowitz—To be supplied.
Elma—Supplied by A. Anderson.
Lewis River—G. G. Ferguson.
Montesano—W. L. Cooper.
Olympia—D. W. Catheron.
Oysterville—Supplied by I. Bailey.
Tumwater—A. A. Crawford, and president of Olympia Collegiate Institute.
Vancouver—F. M. Robertson.
Winlock—Supplied by C. R. Hawerson.
Chinese work in Oregon and Puget sound conferences—A. J. Hanson, supt.

What Came of Being Selfish.

Texas Siftings.

"Say, Shorty," said a passenger to a large car conductor, "what was the income of Rube, who used to run a car on this line?"

"Got the G. D. the other day from the coroner's jury."

"What was the matter?"

"Why, he took seventy fares on the up trip and only reported thirty."

"Seems to me that was rather greedy."

"Yes, Rube was too much of a hog. He knew that don't pay in the long run, cause the company discovered it. I don't think I ought to say anything on account of—You see, the company furnishes the horses and the cars and then pays the conductor and the driver, besides the necessary repairs and license. A man ought to be satisfied, an' he won't get left. Rube thought he done the fair thing by the company an' give them half anyway," and then he coughed over the fares from passengers and rang three on the indicator with the consciousness of an honest man.

Angostura Bitters, the well-known aromatic appetizer and South American tonic, imparts to alkalescent Rye or Bourbon Whiskey a delightful aroma and creates an appetite, that many fashionable beverages only simulate. Ask your druggist for Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons' Angostura Bitters, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE HOTELS.

ARRIVED

At a Lindsay, San Fran, Cal
Moses Bach, Seattle
J Kalmack, Cheney
H Fraser & wife, Dalles
R Bithener, St Paulo
Wm Moody, The Dalles
Mrs N E Prandle, Albany
Mrs H Dees, Tacoma
M C Simmons, Olympia

Miss Tella Reed, Victoria
F H Dunn, Seattle
C E Elliott & wife do
W E Dow, do
Geo Y Yesler, Seattle
Exer, Avery, Stillsons
C A Light, Butler
W T Wallace, Vancouver, B. C

THE GILMAN

G B Cunningham & wife, Iowa
Seattle
P Young, City
S A Moore, S F
S Whittle, Merced, Cal
Geo Hill, do
T Kelly, The Dalles
E A Sorby, city

Cowan city
F L Boyd, Marysville, Cal
J L Sykes, S F
W L Dennis, Lowell, Mass
S Bean, Mount Hood
J Gaylord, Condon
J Gaylord, jr, do
D P Wilson, S F
G F Le Cato, Milwaukee, Wis
J Howard,

BOLTON HOUSE

R P Boise, Salem
A L Hosmond, Dallas, W T
M J Speedeman, Texas
A Gosby, S F
W A Smith, London, Eng

A H Stith, Albany
H J Andrews, Slate Spring
Mrs H Hope & son, W W
M Van Bruckel, do N Y

THE MERCHANT.

C P Howell, Boston
J M Curry, Hillsboro
Frank Rose, Idaho
J M Paxton, Quincy, Ill
J M Dennis, Dallas
H E Burr, Cornwall
J Morgan, Ashland
T M Blakely, Peoria, Ill
J S Burr, Ohio
L Worth, S F

N Clark, Portland
J Meyer, Port Townsend
J Gaylord, Condon
J Gaylord, jr, do
D P Wilson, S F
G F Le Cato, Milwaukee, Wis
J Howard,
S Miller, S F

ST. CHARLES

A J Wiley, Washougal
M Finney, Astoria
Fred Wilson, Dalles
M Logan, Seattle
D F Miller, Walla Walla
Ira Dodson, Warrendale
E D Peters, Hinsdale
E P Hoff, Astoria
J Arrowhale, Enterprise
Jno A Lee, Corvallis
W E McDermott, Astoria

N Brenneisen, Dayton
Thos Dodd, Dalton
J Bliss, Cascade Locks
A Seeley sr, Walla Walla
J S Hall, Corvallis
A J Burch, Mount Angel
C A Howes, Fort Canby
C Hall, do
W H Parker, Ft Canby
Harry Jane, Kenton
Mrs Dunn, do
H Cox, do
W L Peters, Tygh
J M Jones, do
J D Clark, Crooked R
Mrs D M Miller, Vale
J O Bonney, do
Louis Mills, do
A D Vaughn, do
G C Hurd, do
Jas Cooper, Salem
M S Cooper, do
J R H do
W R Bell & wife, do
L F Rinehart
J F Mechanic, do

QUEEN HOUSE

G O K Pk, Chicago
Albert Boyer, W T
F M Lee, W T
John Malone, Miss
F P Lester, Ohio
A O Perine, do
W W Fassinelle, do
F J Seeley, S F
A E R, do
H C Mattison, do
J M Rose, do
A R Smith, Buffalo
Frank Healy, do
H C Bolte, Iowa
J Greenleaf, Ore
F D Dalton, Helena
E H Ferris, Corvallis
C P Smith, do

Ras Fredericks, Aug
Jno Mc Mahon, do
Geo Wilcox, do
H Gibson
Jno Mc Mahon, do
Potter
Jno Mc Mahon, do
Potter
Jno Mc Mahon, do
Potter